

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

SERIAL NUMBER FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/920,608	08/27/97	PELLEYMOUNTER	M	A-345-A
		EXAMINER		
U.S. PATENT O M/S 10-1-B AM 1840 DEHAVILL	GEN INC		REPUNE	PAPER NUMBER
AMGEN CENTER THOUSAND OAKS			1646	
			DATE MAILED:	02/01/99
This is a communication from COMMISSIONER OF PATEN				
This application has been		Responsive to communication filed on 9 -		This action is made final.
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire month(s), days from the date of this letter.  Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133				
Part I THE FOLLOWING A	TTACHMENT(S)	ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:		
<ol> <li>Notice of Reference</li> <li>Notice of Art Cited</li> <li>Information on Ho</li> </ol>	by Applicant, PT			atent Drawing Review, PTO-948. at Application, PTO-152.
Part II SUMMARY OF ACT	TION			
1. Claims	,	<u> </u>		
Of the above, o	claims	<u>-12</u>	ar	e withdrawn from consideration.
2. Claims				have been cancelled.
3. Claims				are allowed.
Claims	- 4			are rejected.
5. Claims				are objected to.
6 Claims	-12	are	e subject to restrict	ion or election requirement.
7. This application has	been filed with inf	ormal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are a	acceptable for exar	nination purposes.
8. Formal drawings are	required in respo	nse to this Office action.		
		nave been received on (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent		C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings PTO-948).
		sheet(s) of drawings, filed on miner (see explanation).	. has (have) been	□approved by the
11. The proposed drawin	g correction, filed	, has been approve	ed; Ddisapprove	d (see explanation).
		n for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified of ial no; filed on		received  not been received
		n condition for allowance except for formal matter parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	rs, prosecution as	to the merits is closed in
14. Other		·		·

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#### **Part III: Detailed Office Action**

1. The Group and/or Art Unit location of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 1646, Group 1640, Technology Center 1600.

#### 2. Restriction Requirement:

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-4, drawn to a method of treating excess weight, classified in classes 424 and 514, subclasses 85.2 and 2+ respectively.
- II. Claims 5-10, drawn to DNA encoding the Ob protein and vectors, classified in classes 536 and 435, subclasses 23.5 and 320.1 respectively.
- III. Claims 11-12, drawn to a method of refolding a partially purified Ob protein, classified in class 530, subclass 351+.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because:

Inventions Group II and Group III are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the DNA of Group II can be used other than to make the Ob protein such as its use in therapy or diagnostically. Furthermore, the protein can be made other than with the refolding method of Group III, such as its preparation from nature using various isolation/purification/ chromatographic processes; or it could be made by chemical synthesis.

It is further pointed out that inventions of Group I and III are directed to two different and distinct methods. Although there are no provisions under the section for "Relationship of inventions" in MPEP 806.05 for different/distinct processes/methods, restriction is deemed to be proper because these processes/methods appear to constitute patentably distinct inventions. These two methods require the use of physically and functionally distinct elements, different

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components and steps, as well as have different starting features and different final outcomes, which are not required one for the other. The method of refolding the ob protein is quite distinct from a method of using the ob protein.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, which are not co-extensive, and because of the recognized divergent subject matter between the receptor and the methods of making and using the antibodies; there are different issues for the search and examination of each group; and in view of the grouping of multiple elements in Group I to satisfy the 371 practice, to search additional groups would be an undue burden on the Examiner, therefore, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

During a telephone conversation with Joan Eggert on 12-3-98 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-4. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in responding to this Office action. Claims 5-12 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

#### 3. Formal Matters:

3a. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

A title that is more descriptive to the elected method is suggested.

3b. Applicants amendment at pages 11-12 for Seq ID No. have not been entered because they appear to be in error. Correction is required.

# 4. Objections and 35 USC 112 Rejections:

4a. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Applicants invention appears to rely on their novel concept that an continuous infusion of the Ob protein was able to achieve weight loss and that this weight loss was significant over the use of the mere injection of the Ob protein even thought he injections were at a higher concentration (page 1,2, 13 and 21). First of all, it is not clear if applicants are referring to their earlier work or work that was known or published in the art about the effectiveness of ob protein injections for weight loss, because no specific citation or documentation was provide for this. The question then becomes whether this is a valid/relevant comparison.

Secondly, although Example 1, and table 1 and 2 provide some limited data to support the claimed invention, this is still insufficient to enable the claims. For example, the claims state that the method is directed tp treating excess weight; however, all of the evidence and results of record were reported to be with normal (non-obese) rats; therefore, it is not clear is these results are sufficient to support the claims because excess weight was not shown in the experimental animals used. Secondly, it is not clear if all of the mice (control and test subjects) were fed in the same manner; nor is it clear if the genetic make-up of all of those used in the study were sufficiently similar to test for regulation/control of this genetic defect that the obese/Ob protein is associated with. Third, it would appear that the use of mice that were only 8 weeks old would be an inappropriate age range for weight stabilized test subjects. Fourth, applicants state at the

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bottom of page 21 that their 4.62%, which apparently was determined from baseline weight, was significant for the 6th day period in which this percent was achieved. Given the fact that the mice were only 18-22 grams (page 14 of the specification), it would appear that this is not a significant percent of weight loss, especially for mice that are very young and that were normal and not obese. Finally, while applicants state that the inventive concept encompasses the use of continuous administration from the use of a pump or chemical derivatives from sustained release formulation. Only the former was tested, but for all the reasons stated above, this still does not appear to be sufficient to enable the claims. It would also appear that the use of a pump would not represent a practical means of achieving continuous infusion of the Ob protein for weight loss. If such is contemplated for humans or other mammals it would appear that the use of a pump would be costly and cumbersome; and applicants have not enabled the nature of the pumps that would beneficially achieve the desired results. Relative to the other means, sustained release, there is insufficient evidence or guidance that a steady and continuous amount of Ob protein can be delivered in order to achiever the weight loss. Based on all of the above, the result of record do not provide sufficient support to enable the claims.

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The claims are also not enabling for the use of any Ob protein that does not recite any physical features and in the amendment to part "a" and "b" of claim 1, nor is there enablement for the use of any modified forms of the protein for the same reasons as set forth above. Furthermore, applicants claims also require the use of chemically modified forms of the protein, which would encompass various complexes, conjugates, fragments and even protein that have

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insertions, deletions and substitution of certain residues. But the only modified forms of the claims that appears to have been contemplated by applicant is the use of the Ob protein (mature Ob or those with an N-terminal Met) pegylated to polymers for use in sustained release. The preparation and possible use of Peg conjugated Ob protein is not sufficient to enable other modified or derivative forms of the Ob protein that are encompassed within the scope of the claims. Thus, to obviate this aspect of the enablement rejection, it is suggested that the claims be amended to refer to the use of pegylated Ob protein, or some other more appropriate term to represent these polymer derivatives.

4b. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicants have amended the claims to delete reference to the Seq ID No., but in doing so this causes the claims to be indefinite, confusing and redundant. Now parts "a" and "b" are identical. Parts c-e are indefinite for failing to recite or rely on a point of reference for the numbering since the claims was amended to delete reference to the Seq ID. As such, these claims do not make clear that the mature protein is what is contemplate, or refer to a particular sequence, not do the claims define the particular Ob contemplated.

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## 5. **Prior Art Rejections:**

The claims appear to be free of the art, as there does not appear to be a prior art teaching for the treatment of weight loss by **continuous administration** of the ob protein.

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Since this is a continuation, copies of any art cited in the parent file will not be resubmitted to applicants. Any additional art that is listed on the PTO 892 is cited as of interest to show related art.

## 7. Advisory Information:

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to **Garnette D. Draper**, **Art Unit 1646**, **whose telephone number is (703) 308-4232**. Examiner Draper can normally be reached Monday through Friday, 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist at telephone number (703) 308-0196.

Certain papers related to this application may be submitted to Technology Center 1600 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Technology Center 1600 via the PTO Fax Center located in Crystal Mall 1 (CM1). The faxing of such papers must conform with the notices published in the Official Gazette, 1156 OG 61 (November 16, 1993) and 1157 OG 94 (December 28, 1993) (see 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(d)). NOTE: If Applicant *does* submit a paper by fax, the original signed copy should be retained by applicant or applicant's representative. **NO DUPLICATE COPIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED** so as to avoid the processing of duplicate papers in the Office.

Official papers filed by fax should be directed to (703) 308-4242. Faxed draft or informal communications with the examiner should be directed to (703) 308-0294. Please advise the Examiner at the telephone number above when an informal fax is being transmitted.

GARNETTE D. DRAPER PRIMARY EXAMINER

GROUP 1800